



## PUBLIC SCHOOLS

And the Catholic Church—Their Relation Clearly Defined.

## MR. SATOLLI'S RECENT ADDRESS

Before the Meeting of the American Archbishops.

## PAPAL DELEGATE'S STATEMENT

On Behalf of the Vatican Given to the Public for the First Time—"Public Schools Conducive to the Public Welfare"—The Catholic Church Not Opposed to Them, but the Religious Teaching of Catholic Children that Attend Them to be Looked After by Pastors and Parents—An Important Document Which Comes from the Pope, of Interest to the Whole Religious World.

St. Louis, Mo., Dec. 7.—Following is the text of the address delivered by Mr. Satolli, the papal delegate, before the American Archbishops in New York, November 17. It is now given to the public for the first time:

"To the Catholic church belongs the duty and the divine right of teaching all nations to believe the truth of the Gospel, and to observe whatever Christ commanded (Matthew xxviii-19); in her likewise is vested the divine right of instructing the young in so far as theirs is the kingdom of Heaven (Mark x-14); that is to say, she holds for herself the right of teaching the truths of faith and the law of morals in order to bring up youth in the habits of a Christian life. Hence, absolutely and universally speaking, there is no repugnance in their learning the first elements and the higher branches of the arts and the natural sciences in public schools controlled by the state, whose office it is to provide, maintain and protect everything by which its citizens are formed to moral goodness, while they live peaceably together, with a sufficiency of temporal goods, under laws promulgated by civil authority.

"For the rest, the provisions of the council of Baltimore are yet in force, and, in a general way, will remain so: to-wit:—Not only out of our paternal love do we exhort Catholic parents, but we command them, by all the authority we possess, to procure a truly Christian and Catholic education for the beloved offspring given them of God, born in baptism unto Christ and destined for Heaven, to shield and secure them throughout childhood and youth from the dangers of a merely worldly education, and therefore to send them to parochial or other truly Catholic schools."

"United with this duty are the rights of parents, which no civil law or authority can violate or weaken.

"The Catholic church in general, and especially the Holy See, far from condemning or treating with indifference the public schools, desires rather that, by the joint action of civil and ecclesiastical authorities, there should be public schools in every state, according as the circumstances of the people require, for the cultivation of the useful arts and natural sciences; but the Catholic church shrinks from those features of public schools which are opposed to the truth of Christianity and to morality; and since, in the interest of society itself, these objectionable features are removable, therefore, not only the bishops, but the citizens at large, should labor to remove them in virtue of their own right and in the cause of morality.

## NECESSITY FOR PARISH SCHOOLS.

"It is long since the Holy See, after consultation with the bishops of the United States of America, decreed that parish schools and other institutions under the direction of the bishops, each according to the conditions of its own diocese, were opportune and necessary for Catholic youth, from the fact that it was held for certain that the public schools bore within themselves a proximate danger to faith and morals, for various reasons (Conc. Pl. Balt. III. No. 194 Seq.; app. P. 279); viz: Because in the public schools a purely secular education is given—inasmuch as it excludes all teaching of religion—because teachers are chosen indiscriminately from every sect, and no law prevents them from working the ruin of youth—so that they are at liberty to instigate the germs of vice in tender minds. Likewise, certain corruption seemed to impend from the fact that in these schools, or at least in many of them, children of both sexes are brought together for their lessons in the same room.

"Wherefore, if it be clear that in a given locality, owing to the wiser dispositions of public authorities, or the watchful prudence of the school board, teachers, and parents, the above named dangers to faith and morals disappear, then it is lawful for Catholic parents to send their children to these schools, to acquire the elements of letters and arts, provided the parents themselves don't neglect their most serious duty and the pastors of souls put forth every effort to instruct the children and train them in all that pertains to Catholic worship and life.

"It is left to the judgment and the wisdom of the ordinaries to decide whether, in a certain part of their respective dioceses, a parochial school can be built and kept up in a fitting condition not inferior to the public schools, taking into consideration the temporal condition of the parents while gravest needs for procuring their spiritual welfare and the decent support of the church are pressing. It will be well, therefore, as the wont of our forefathers, and as was done in the early days of the church, to establish weekly classes of Catholicism, which all the children of the parish should attend. For the better success of this measure let the real of pastors in fulfilling their duty, and the love of Catholic parents, leave no effort unspared. (Of. Conc. Pl. Balt. III., No. 198).

"No reproach, either in public or in private, shall be cast upon Catholic parents who send their children to private schools or to academies where a better education is given under the direction of religious or of approved and Catholic persons. If they make sufficient provision for the religious training of their children let them be free to secure in other ways that education

which the position of their family requires.

"It is greatly to be desired, and will be a most happy arrangement, if the bishop agree with the civil authorities or with the members of the school board to conduct the school with mutual attention and due consideration for their respective rights.

"While there are teachers of any description for the secular branches, who are legally inhibited from Catholic religion and morality, let the rights and duty of the church obtain of teaching the children the catechism in order to remove danger to their faith and morals from any quarter whatsoever.

## THE WORDS OF THE POPE.

"It seems well to quote here the words of our Holy Father, Leo XIII (See the pope's letter to the archbishops of New York and to the bishops of the province): 'We further desire you to strive earnestly that the various local authorities be firmly convinced that nothing is more conducive to the welfare of the commonwealth than religion, and that they should, by wise legislation, provide that the system of education which is maintained at the public expense, and to which therefore Catholics also contribute their share, be in no way prejudicial to their conscience or religion. For we are persuaded that even our fellow citizens who differ from us in belief, with their characteristic intelligence and prudence, will readily set aside all suspicions and all views unfavorable to the Catholic church, and willingly acknowledge her merit as the one that dispelled the darkness of paganism by the light of the Gospel, and created a new society, distinguished by the lustre of Christian virtues and by the cultivation of all that refines. We do not think that anyone, after looking into these things clearly, will let Catholic parents be forced to erect and support schools which they can't use for the instruction of their children.'

"As for those Catholic children that in great numbers are educated in the public schools, where now, not without danger, they have no religious instruction at all, strenuous efforts should be made not to leave them without sufficient and seasonable instruction in Catholic faith and practice. We know by experience that not all our Catholic children are found in our Catholic schools. Statistics show that hundreds of thousands of Catholic children in the United States of America attend schools which are under the control of state boards, and in which, for that reason, teachers of every denomination are engaged. Beyond all doubt, the only thing necessary, i. e., religious and moral education according to Catholic principles, is not to be treated either lightly or with delay, but on the contrary with all earnestness and energy.

"The adoption of one of three plans is recommended, the choice to be made according to local circumstances in the different states and various personal relations:

"The first consists in an agreement between the bishop and the members of the school board whereby they, in a spirit of fairness and good will, allow the Catholic children to be assembled during free time and taught the catechism; it would also be of the greatest advantage if this plan were not confined to the primary schools, but were extended likewise to the high schools and colleges, in the form of a free lecture.

"The second: To have a catechism class outside the public school building, and also classes of higher Christian doctrine, where, at fixed times, the Catholic children would assemble with diligence and pleasure, induced thereto by the authority of their parents, the persuasion of their pastors, and the hope of praise and rewards.

"The third plan does not seem at first sight so suitable, but is bound up more intimately with the duty of both parents and pastors. Pastors should unceasingly urge upon parents that most important duty, imposed both by natural and divine law, of bringing up their children in sound morality and the Catholic faith. Besides, the instruction of children appertains to the very essence of the parental charge. Let the pastor of souls say to them with the Apostle: 'My little children, of whom I am in labor again until Christ be formed in you.' (Gal. IV, 19.) Let him have classes of children in the parish such as have been established in Rome and many other places, and even in churches in this country, with very happy results.

## THE PASTOR'S DUTY.

"Nor let him, with little prudence, show less love for the children that attend the public schools than for those that attend the parochial; on the contrary, stronger marks of loving solicitude are to be shown them; the Sunday school and the hour for catechism should be devoted to them in a special manner. And to cultivate this field, let the pastor call to his aid other priests, religious and suitable members of the laity, in order that what is supremely necessary be wanting to no child.

"For the standing and growth of Catholic schools it seems that care should be taken that the teachers prove themselves qualified, not only by previous examination before the diocesan board and by a certificate or diploma received from it, but also by having a teacher's diploma from the school board of the state awarded after successful examination. This is urged—first, so as not to appear rigorous, without reason, of what public authority requires for teaching. Secondly, a better opinion of Catholic schools will be created. Thirdly, greater assurance will be given to parents that in Catholic schools there is no deficiency to render them inferior to public schools; that, on the contrary, everything is done to make Catholic schools equal to public schools, or even superior. Fourthly, and lastly, we think that this plan would prepare the way for the state to see, along with the recognized and tested fitness of the teachers, that the laws are observed in all matters pertaining to the arts and sciences, and to method and pedagogics, and to whatever is ordinarily required to promote the stability and usefulness of the schools.

"It is necessary that what are called normal schools should reach such efficiency in preparing teachers of letters, arts and sciences, that their graduates shall not fail to obtain the diploma of the state. For the sake of the Catholic cause, let there be among laymen, a growing rivalry to take the diploma and doctorate, so that, possessed of the knowledge and qualifications requisite for teaching they may compete for and honorably obtain, positions in the public gymnasia, lyceums and scientific institutions.

"The knowledge of truth of every

kind, straight-forward justice united with charity, the effulgence and appreciation of the liberal arts—these are the bulwarks of the church."

## McGLYNN'S REINSTATEMENT

One of the Fruits of Mr. Satolli's Visit. An Authoritative Statement.

New York, Dec. 7.—Information has been received on the authority of Archbishop Corrigan, says a morning paper, that one of the first fruits of Archbishop Satolli's mission to this country from Rome is to be the restoration of Dr. Edward McGlynn to his faculties as a priest in good standing in the Roman Catholic church. Dr. McGlynn was excommunicated by the pope in 1887 for refusing to go to Rome after his suspension by Archbishop Corrigan. It is said that he has frequently expressed a desire to be reinstated and when Archbishop Satolli arrived in this country he applied to him. There was a conference, at which Archbishop Corrigan and Dr. McGlynn were represented, Archbishop Satolli, it is said induced both sides to make certain concessions. Just what these concessions were is not known at present.

The result of the conference was that Dr. McGlynn is to be received back into good standing. It is believed that he is to make a public announcement that he is penitent for the manner in which he denounced the Catholic church after his excommunication. Archbishop Corrigan said to a reporter yesterday:

"You may say that Dr. McGlynn is coming back to the church. There is to be no reopening of the case, as has often been intimated in the newspapers. It should be remembered that the doctor was never tried. At least six times he was ordered to Rome and each time he refused to go. He was excommunicated simply for disobeying the Pope's request."

## The Archbishop Denies It.

New York, Dec. 7.—Archbishop Corrigan this morning made a statement in regard to the report that he was quoted as saying that Dr. McGlynn's case had been reopened and that he was coming back to the church. He declared that he said nothing whatever about Dr. McGlynn further than to express the hope that Dr. McGlynn would be reconciled to the church.

## TELEGRAPHERS STRIKE.

The Rock Island Men Will Go Out This Morning—The Official Order.

CHICAGO, Dec. 7.—To-morrow morning at 10 o'clock 575 telegraph operators on the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific, and 200 more on the Burlington, Cedar Rapids & Northern will strike.

The trouble comes from the refusal of the officials of the Rock Island to confer with a committee of the Order of Railway Telegraphers, which for the past ten days has been trying to meet the officials to discuss a scale of wages and certain changes in working hours. There was no great difference on these points, but the committee appointed to bring the matter before the officers of the order of telegraphers to inform. The refusal to recognize the order precipitated the strike. The men held a meeting at the Palmer house to-day, at which Grand Chief D. G. Ramsey, of the order, presided. The matter was discussed at great length, and the sentiment was strong in favor of a strike, and at the end of the session the following order was issued:

"CHICAGO, ILL., Dec. 7, 1892. "Bulletin 13: "Rock Island officials positively refuse to treat with us or our committee as representing either the employees or order, although 575 of the 635 operators on the system have requested us to do so. By a unanimous vote a strike is authorized to take effect on the Rock Island and Burlington, Cedar Rapids & Northern systems at 10 o'clock Thursday morning, December 8."

The Burlington, Cedar Rapids & Northern railway is controlled by the Rock Island, and are urging their operators to secede; furthermore, they have violated the agreement recently made. "Stop work, but protect company property now on hand; remain firm; disregard all rumors and success will crown us in the end. (Signed) "L. M. Coons."

## THE BRIGGS TRIAL.

Prospects That the Public Will Be Bored With It for Weeks to Come.

New York, Dec. 7.—It was nearly 2 o'clock when Dr. George F. Briggs resumed the reading of his argument to prove the heresy of Dr. George A. Briggs.

The fifth charge which was considered was a charge unlike its predecessors, specific. Dr. Briggs is accused of teaching that "Moses is not the author of the Pentateuch, which teaching is contrary to the direct statements of Holy Scripture and to the essential doctrines of the faith of the church."

A formidable array of Scripture texts were adduced in the printed charges to show the falsity of Dr. Briggs' theory. "Dr. Briggs' Biblical Study," said Dr. Briggs, "had not a ghost of an excuse for publication. He maintains that one must study the Bible in the original, but if the authorized version is insufficient, what are unlearned people to believe?"

"The prosecuting committee," said he, "do not oppose conscientious criticism of the Bible, for that book itself says, 'search the Scriptures.' But the criticism of Dr. Briggs suggests universalism. The committee are just as anxious that Dr. Briggs should be acquitted if his teachings are orthodox as they are that he should be convicted if his doctrines are contrary to Scripture."

When the case goes to the jury, the Presbytery will sit with closed doors. Each member, as he votes on the charges, may give reasons for his vote. There are over one hundred and thirty members of the court and each has the right to explain his vote on each charge. As there are twelve divisions of the charges upon which separate votes must be taken, it follows that there are over fifteen hundred possible speeches to be delivered before a verdict can be reached. It does not seem possible, considering that there are but four sessions each week, with three hours to each session, that the result of the Briggs trial will be known before the middle of January.

## WASHINGTON NEWS.

Mr. Wilson Introduces a Resolution to Make Inquiry

## INTO THE TREASURY FINANCES.

A Measure to Curtail Pensions—Also One to Repeal the Silver Bounty. Senator Hill Wants the Sherman Silver Bill Repealed—Proceedings of Congress—Senator Vest's Impassioned Speech on Outrages in the Indian Territory.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 7.—Representative Wilson, of West Virginia, to-day offered for reference to the committee on rules, the following resolution:

"Resolved, That the committee on ways and means be authorized and instructed to inquire and report as to the present condition of the treasury and the future probable revenues under existing laws; and to that end the committee is particularly instructed to ascertain the amount, as near as may be, that will be required for the payment of pensions prior to June 30, 1894; the amount of all unexpended appropriations and the amount required to complete works now authorized by law; the items of the sums to the credit of disbursing officers, the amount of probable revenue between this date and June 30, 1894, and the time at which the same will be collected by the treasury, together with all other facts which may be useful to show the present and future condition of the treasury.

Representative Caruth, of Kentucky, to-day introduced the following bill: "That no pensioner now or hereafter in the service of the United States shall be entitled to draw a pension for any period of time during which he is, or shall be, entitled to the full pay or salary which an able bodied person discharging like duties to the government is allowed by law.

A bill having for its object the establishment of a uniform revenue customs duty upon sugar and the abolishment of the payment of sugar bounties, was introduced in the house to-day by Representative Harter, of Ohio. It provides in detail, that on and after February 1, 1893, a uniform tariff tax, or customs duty, of one-half of one cent per pound, be levied on all grades of sugar imported into the United States, and that the payment of all bounties to producers of sugar in the United States shall cease on the first of February next.

The bill introduced by Senator Hill to-day to repeal the Sherman silver purchase act of July 14, 1890, excepts the fifth and sixth sections, which don't relate to silver coinage.

Representative Miller, of Wisconsin, to-day introduced a resolution for the appointment of a joint committee of five members and three senators, whose duty it shall be to conduct an investigation as to the propriety of making changes in the revenue laws.

In the house to-day Representative Harter, of Ohio, introduced a bill which provides for the perpetuation of state bank notes on a safe basis.

Postmaster General Wanamaker has issued an order to go into effect January 1, 1893, reducing the fee for each piece of registered mail matter from 10 cents to 8 cents.

Assistant Secretary Gen. Mr. David B. Oliver, of Allegheny, Pa., and Mr. Robert Sherrard, of Steubenville, O., were to-day appointed a commission to select a site for the public building at Allegheny, Pa. The commission will meet in Allegheny next week.

## IN CONGRESS.

Mr. Vest Makes an Impassioned Speech Denouncing Lawlessness in Indian Territory.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 7.—The rather unusual circumstances of having a Jewish Rabbi offer up prayer in the senate chamber was witnessed to-day. Dr. Joseph Silverman, of the Temple Emanuel, of New York, was introduced to the Vice President by Chaplain Butler, and invoked the divine benediction—in the English tongue, however, not in the Hebrew.

Mr. Hill introduced a bill to repeal the act of July 14, 1890, directing the purchase of silver bullion and the issue of treasury notes thereon; and it was referred to the committee on finance.

The joint resolution introduced yesterday by Mr. Vest for the appointment of a commission to make an agreement with the five civilized tribes of Indians for taking lands in severity in the Indian territory, and for selling the remainder of their lands, was taken up and made the text of an impassioned speech by the Missouri senator.

He said the four great states of Kansas, Missouri, Arkansas and Texas were directly and immediately concerned in changing the existing statutes of the Indian territory.

The Indian territory to-day was a menace to civilization. The force administering justice there was a blot and stain on the judicial system of the United States. Crime was rampant and corruption rife. The Indian territory to-day was a depot for crime. The criminals from the adjacent states took refuge there and from there made raids. The recent raid upon Coffeyville, in Kansas, had been made from the Indian territory. Monstrous as the proposition was, it was a fact that the Dalton brothers, who were engaged in that raid, had been deputy marshals in the Indian territory. They have gone through that territory wearing the badges of federal authority making arrests. He asserted from personal knowledge that from the lawless classes in the Indian territory were taken a large number of the United States officers who were employed as deputy marshals. No such monstrosity had ever been known in judicial annals as the system of organized plunder practiced in the United States courts there, the whole object of officials being to obtain fees. He spoke of the hangman at Fort Smith, Ark., counted up his victims at 97, and speaking of making the number a round hundred. Such an executioner, he said, had he lived in the barbarous ages, would be entitled to knighthood; and why should not man (he asked derisively) be a capitalist and belong to the favored classes in this great country.

Sensors Platt, Berry and Butler in-

timated their intention to debate the joint resolution and it went over without action.

A resolution having been received from the house as to the death of Representative McDonald, of New Jersey, Mr. McPherson offered the customary resolutions of regret. The resolutions were agreed to, and as a further mark of respect the senate adjourned.

## In the House.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 7.—The interest which surrounds the meeting of a new session of Congress has worn off and the house to-day got down to its dull routine of business. The attendance was small, and as it was generally expected that the day's session would be a report, but little attention was paid to the proceedings.

A bill granting a portion of the Fort Hayes military reservation to the state of Kansas was called up in the consideration morning hour, but the house refused to order the previous question upon it.

The remainder of the day was consumed in the consideration of a long senate bill relative to public printing and binding. The object of the measure is to economize in the matter of printing public documents and facilitate their distribution.

During one of the interruptions in the debate on the bill, Mr. O'Neill, of Pennsylvania, in order to illustrate the spirit of the times and the system to which the art of printing had been brought, held aloft a copy of to-day's Philadelphia Ledger, which he said had been placed upon his desk at noon, although the building in which the newspaper was published and the plant had been damaged to a very great extent by fire last evening.

Pending final action on the bill the house adjourned.

## A PARKERSBURG MAN,

Was George W. Baber, Who Met With a Mysterious Death in Chicago.

NORFOLK, VA., Dec. 7.—George W. Baber, whose mysterious death in Chicago has been reported, was the son of a minister of Parkersburg, W. Va. He came to Norfolk several years ago and formed the firm of Baber & Baker, dealers in fish, oysters and country produce. He retired from business and left here about the middle of November, saying he was going west. Baber left a considerable sum of money in the Norfolk National Bank. He also owned real estate in Staunton, Va. He was not married as far as is known here.

## REPUBLICAN CLUBS.

The New Committee of the National League—Party Thoroughly Aroused.

NEW YORK, Dec. 7.—The following have been appointed as the sub-executive committee of the national Republican League:

Joseph H. Manley, Maine; James A. Blanchard, New York; Isaac Trumb, California; E. P. Allen, Michigan; George W. Hatchell, Indiana; John M. Thurston, Nebraska; Henry E. Tiepke, Rhode Island; R. W. Austin, Austin, Alabama; W. H. Tracy, Illinois; John B. Robinson, Pennsylvania; J. P. Kelly, Wisconsin; D. B. Clay, Virginia, and Frank Cannon, Utah.

An early date will be named for a meeting of this committee to take up the detail work confided to this organization by the Republican party.

The reports received from the local leagues show renewed energy and courage on the part of all Republicans, and there is everywhere a strongly expressed desire to go to work immediately for the future.

If a meeting of the Republican national committee shall be held in January, as now proposed, a meeting of the entire national committee of the league will be called to meet with it for conference, and for agreement upon a common plan of work for the ensuing four years.

## AHLWARDT'S COUNSEL

Withdraws in a Huff—A Sensation in the Court in Berlin.

BERLIN, Dec. 7.—During the progress of the trial of Rector Ahlwardt, the notorious anti-Semite, who is charged with slandering Herr Loewe, a Hebrew manufacturer of small arms, the court refused to allow the admission of certain evidence that Ahlwardt's counsel proposed to submit. Counsel for the defendant thereupon announced that he withdrew from the case, as the bench would not allow him to adduce the evidence necessary to clear the client from the charges made against him.

This action caused a sensation in the court. The public prosecutor characterized the conduct of the counsel as most unseemly, and demanded that the court punish him with the greatest rigor. When Ahlwardt's counsel heard this he ostentatiously collected his papers and left the court room.

The presiding judge fined the counsel 100 marks for improper behavior.

## Blizzard in Nebraska.

OMAHA, NEB., Dec. 7.—The storm of last night and to-day has subsided sufficiently to enable some idea of its extent being gained. Within a radius of one hundred miles of Omaha it partook of the nature of a blizzard, although the temperature was moderate.

For about fourteen hours the snow fell in driving clouds, carried along by a stiff gale from the city. Reports received here to-night from points touched indicate a general blockade.

## Cyclone in Arkansas.

CAMDEN, ARK., Dec. 7.—A heavy wind storm prevailed in this city late last night. The roof of the public school building was blown from its fastenings and a portion of the county court house was demolished. No loss of life. Many miles of fences are blown down and numerous small buildings destroyed.

## Blizzard in the West.

CHICAGO, Dec. 7.—The Chicago weather bureau this evening reported a great snow and wind storm passing over the country. To the east, and extending to the Atlantic, there is rain, while between here and the Missouri river a snow storm is raging.

## Snow in Kansas.

WICHITA, KANS., Dec. 7.—The rain which fell all day yesterday turned to snow about midnight and to-day a white blanket, four to six inches deep, covers the entire southwestern part of the state and Oklahoma.

## JAY GOULD'S WILL.

His Vast Estate is Divided Among All his Children.

## GEORGE GOULD'S GREAT ABILITY

Displayed in Managing his Father's Business for the Past Five Years Rewarded—He is Given a Million Dollars for Each Year of the Service—To the Grandson and Namesake, Jay Gould, son of George J. Gould. Other Bequests.

New York, Dec. 7.—The following abstract of the will and codicils of the late Jay Gould is given to the press, by Judge Dillon, the counsel for the executors, who stated that it was full and complete, and also that it had not yet been determined when the will would be presented for probate.

After making specific bequests to members of his family, including houses, pictures, furniture and sums ranging to \$25,000, with life annuities of \$2,000, he creates a trust fund of \$500,000 for his grandson and namesake, Jay Gould, son of George J. Gould.

To his son, George J. Gould, he makes a bequest substantially in the following words:

"My beloved son George J. Gould, having developed a remarkable business ability, and having for two years devoted himself entirely to my business, and during the past five years taken entire charge of all my difficult interests, I hereby fix the value of his services at \$5,000,000, payable as follows:

"\$500,000 in cash, less the amount advanced by me for the purchase of a house for him on Fifth avenue, New York City; \$500,000 in Missouri Pacific six per cent mortgage bonds; \$500,000 in St. Louis, Iron Mountain and Southern railway company consolidated 5 per cent bonds; \$500,000 in Missouri Pacific railway trust 5 per cent bonds; 10,000 shares of Manhattan railway stock; 10,000 shares of Western Union, and 10,000 shares stock of Missouri Pacific, all to be taken and treated as worth par."

He appoints as executors and trustees of his will his sons, George J. Gould, Edwin Gould and Howard Gould, and his daughter, Helen M. Gould, with a provision that, in case a vacancy shall happen by death, or otherwise, his son, Frank Gould, is to be an executor and trustee when he shall have reached the age of 21 years, and in case of another vacancy, he appoints his daughter, Anna Gould, to fill such vacancy when she shall have reached the age of 21 years, no bonds to be required of the executors and trustees. George J. Gould and Helen M. Gould are appointed guardians of Anna M. Gould and Frank J. Gould during their minority.

All the rest of his estate is devised and bequeathed to the said executors and trustees in trust, first to divide the same into six equal parts or shares, and to hold and invest one of such shares for each of his said children, George J. Gould, Edwin Gould, Frank J. Gould, Helen M. Gould and Anna Gould.

In case of differences of opinion among the executors and trustees as to holding and retaining securities or investments in managing the estate, his son George J. Gould is authorized to decide the matter.

There is a provision that if any of his children shall marry without the consent of a majority of the executors and trustees, then the share allotted to such child shall be reduced one-half, and the other half of such share shall be transferred to such persons as under the laws of the state of New York would take the same if the testator had died intestate.

## PARKHURST'S REPLY

To Superintendent Byrnes—He Comes Back in Great Shape.

New York, Dec. 7.—The Rev. Dr. Parkhurst's reply to the allegations made by Police Superintendent Byrnes was given out to-night. In it he says for the sake of argument he will for the time plead guilty to all the charges made by Superintendent Byrnes. He then asks if his guilt justifies the superintendent of police in violating the law by allowing gambling houses and houses of ill fame to run. Dr. Parkhurst then admits that he had an obscene picture in his pocket at one of the trials last spring, with which he had intended to illustrate to the court and jury some of the disgusting revolts he saw while in certain bawdy houses. But upon considering the matter he decided not to produce it. Where he got the picture he does not say. As to the shadowing of city officials he says: "That was done and well done. It was done in the exercise of a distinct right which I have, not as president of the Society for the Prevention of Crime simply, but in the right which I have as a citizen. We have gone quite too long without watching our city officials, and that is part of the difficulty we are suffering under to-day."

## CONDENSED TELEGRAMS.

Superintendent Allen, of the Butte (Mont.) Mining Company, has written to the secretary of the treasury offering to coin better silver dollars than are now in use for ninety cents a piece. He would put in each 400 grains of silver and make money.

An unknown negro tramp was lynched by a mob at Jellico, Tenn., for criminally assaulting and murdering a young white woman named Mildred Bryant.

The situation between the company and the engineers on the Georgia Central railroad remains unchanged. At Burlington, Ind., a school owned by John A. Graham was blown up by dynamite.

## Weather Forecast for To-day.

For West Virginia and Ohio, local rain or snow; high westerly winds; a cold wave. For Western Pennsylvania, rain or snow; high and dangerous southwesterly and westerly winds, with a cold wave in the extreme western portion of Western Pennsylvania, and colder in the western portion of New York.

## TEMPERATURE YESTERDAY.

As furnished by C. Schreyer, druggist, corner Market and Fourteenth streets.

|         |    |         |       |
|---------|----|---------|-------|
| 7 a. m. | 52 | 3 p. m. | 71    |
| 9 a. m. | 52 | 7 p. m. | 70    |
| 12 m.   | 64 | Weather | Fair. |